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Vol. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 5TH, 1885

Number 13

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THE RIO NEWS

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A J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a aummary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs alist of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of treights and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 5th, 1885.

WE are glad to see that one of our daily colleagues, although in a rather half-hearted way, has taken up the question of police courts, or to use the Portuguese expression tribunaes correccionaes. The necessity of such courts for the punishment of roughs, petty thieves, and vagabonds generally is recognized in most parts of the world and it is a matter of surprise that they have not long ago been adopted here. We have more than once referred to the matter, but like St. John, the Baptist, have been preaching in the wilderness. The advantages of such courts are apparent to any mind. A broken head, a black-eye or the theft of an insignificant article from a shop door will be punished with a fine, or if the offender does not possess the wherewithal to satisfy this, a limited imprisonmenut with labour will be imposed. Let there be a police court in each district where there are juizes de pas, the magistrates to have jurisdiction and authority in such petty crimes as assault and battery, thievery, drunkeness and vagabondage, and be obliged to hear cases each morning. The fines to be collected for the benefit of the magistrate and his clerk to a certain extent, but any excess to be paid into the Treasury, which pays the police force on duty in the city. Is it to be supposed that one of our lively capoeiras would incur a second punishment if his first offence was visited with a heavy fine or a month's labour on the works at the Poor House? Would we again and again see the vagabonds of Rio carried with care to a station, allowed to sleep off their drunkeness, and then turned out next morning to go through the same operation? It is really inexplicable that no steps have been taken in this matter of police courts. They are a crying necessity, and - happy thought-they might afford employment to some young lawyers. with the same good results that the sanitary. commissions composed of young doctors have produced, the one on the moral and the other on the physical health of our population. It can hardly be denied that there is room for improvement in each, but with conscientious police magistrates and equally conscientious members of sanitary committees, we would have made a gigantic stride on the modern road of civilization.

THE first experience of the Empire in cancelling interest guarantees is instructive and noteworthy. We publish the remarks of the Jornal do Commercio anent the Victoria and Natividade railway and have some of our own to add thereto. To commence, we wish it understood that no one

of similar undertakings. along insisted that the government in decreeing these concessions virtually decided that the enterprises were necessary to the sections to be served, and it would be as absurd to expect that these concessions would not be availed of, as to expect that a beggar would not accept alms. The Brazilian governments have shown a want of criterium, a childish impatience to ligure in railway statistics, and a disregard for consequences, that should serve to formulate a serious charge against the ministers who have signed these decrees of concessions. Here is a railway of which a native engineer estimates the cost of construction at some 14,000,000\$; an engineer of the contractors estimates the cost at 46,000,000\$! Which is likely to be correct? The latter undoubtedly, and we say this without any desire to criticize native engineers, but because the sum paid by the government for cancelling the interest guarantee proves that the first estimate must have been erroneous. The result of this pretty piece of business is that £70,000 must be paid as a compensation, and the tax-payers of the empire are to meet an expense that should be put upon the minister who signed the concession. But what possible charge can be laid upon the contractors? The government virtually declares that the railway is necessary by guaranteeing à revenue to it, Messrs. Waring Brothers accept the declaration and agree to build the road, and when the executive discover that a mistake has been made, that the railway is not necessary, must cause a heavy annual charge on the Treasury and consequently an arrangement must be come to, the local press is quite virulent because the contractors require some indemnity for their trust in believing that Brizilian authorities examined into these concessions before granting them. No one can deny, or has attempted to deny, our assertion that these concessions with interest guarantees have been granted as personal, and as political remuneration for services rendered. The probability of the result has been ignored and this result is now making itself felt. We have to pay £ 70,000 to the contractors of the Victoria and Natividade tallway to-day; tu-morrow we will have a payment to a Central Sugar factory and so the country goes on. We will give an honest sugges tion to the government; and it is this prosecute at once every minister who has signed a decree granting a concession with guaranteed interest which has to be cancelled.

We have been favoured by the Post Office authorities with a statement of the agencies throughout the Empire showing localities, date of establishment, average annual re ceipts for the three fiscal years 1880-1883. the salaries to be paid to agents under a decree of February 24th, 1883 and the increase of expense which will arise therefrom. At present it appears, that the item of salaries amounts to 405,416\$040, and this will be increased by 138,409\$500 under the above mentioned decree; an important increase and one not to be incurred readily with the Treasury in anything but a satisfactory condition. An examination of the receipts is interesting; there is one agency, at Belêm, in the province of Rio de Janeiro, which established in 1880 has produced nothing (!); then there are averages of 1\$100, 1\$400, etc.; 67 agencies show averages of under 10\$000, 96 averages of under 20\$000, and 103 averages of under 30\$000. As to salaries; in one case the present rate of remuneration produces 5\$500 for the lucky post-master, and in another 5\$850. The reform seems to aim at fixing salaries

We have all claimed that a post-office producing less than a source of revenue, the action defeats its 30\$ is rather a burden at a cost of 240\$? Instead of increasing salaries it seems to us that the authorities should suspend all agencies that show such ridiculous results, for they are evidently nunecessary in the districts they endeavour to serve. Taking the case of the post-master who sold an annual average number of 11 stamps at 100 reis, if he be paid 240\$ lor his services the remuneration seems somewhat out of proportion to the service rendered. We quite understand that increased facilities of communication cause increased use of these, but we do not agree that a three years experience with such very negative results can justily the continuance of certain agencies. If it be impossible to induce persons established in these localities to accept a post-mastership on a commission, this seems to us a clear proof that the locality does not require a post-office. Another peculiar feature in the result of the decree is, that whereas those agencies which now leave an almost total loss to the country are contemplated in the proposed increase of salaries, many of those which leave balances are to have the salaries reduced. In one case this reduction is from 1,200\$ to 840\$, although the average receipts were 1,519\$483; in another the salary is reduced 2405, when the receipts were 2,475\$, against a present salary of 1,200\$; in yet another, receipts were 1,-9328520, the post-master received 1, 146\$-010 and it is now proposed to reduce his remuneration to 840\$. To close the criticism of the proposed reform; it is so evident that the framers of the decree were utterly ignorant of the facts of the matter they were supposed to be studying, that the Post-Office authorities deserve all commendation for laving enabled the general public to form their own opinion on the

Figures are stubborn facts and those we print elsewhere relative to the Customs receipts at our five principal ports for the first quarter of the current year are far from re-assuring. Our figures are extracted from the Boletim da Alfandega, an official publication, and we have therefore no hesitation in placing them before our readers. From the table it will be seen that for the first quarter of 1885, as compared with the same period of 1884, imports have produced about 3.300,000\$ less, while exports have only supplied an increase of about 400,-000\$, so that the net decrease of Customs receipts for the quarter is about 2,900,000\$. an important sum in itself, even were it not so intimately connected with the revenue of the country. When, however, it is remembered that our Custom houses are almost our only sources of revenue, the decrease in their receipts becomes still more important, and calls for study. To seek the cause of the decrease in import duties requires little labour, for it may be found at once in the prohibitive duties levied on every article introduced into the country, regardless of protection for native industries-of which we may say none exist-but almost entirely that, by obliging commerce to bear a perfectly injust share of the burden of public charges, the agricultural interest may be favoured to about the same extent. The absurdity of supposing that a purely agricultural country can be of protectionist views has been proven ad nauseam, A farmer or planter desires to dispose of his surplus produce in exchange for such articles of necessity, or luxury, as he may need, or fancy, and as these, from the corn-busk for his eigarrette to the Veure Cliquot for his banquet, are all of foreign origen, so far as Brazil is concerned, it seems clearly evident that in no manner can it be to his can blame the contractors of this or at a minimum of 2405, but may it not be on imports. If these duties be imposed as anticipation of a loan; and this was without

intention. High duties prevent importations, and a decrease is a more probable result, than any increase, from excessive import duties. Even ignoring the fact that protective duties serve as a species of forcing house for exotic industries and are irremediably followed by crisis and distress when production becomes excessive, through the desire of all to share in the rewards of this unwise protection, we think we have shown that from any plane of observation, in no possible manner can the present almost prohibitive duties benefit this empire. They cannot benefit the planter for his necessities must be supplied from abroad; they serve to decrease, not to increase, the revenue by causing a falling off in imports, and they finally by unduly stimulating unhealthy and anemical, soi disant industries will inevitably provoke a crisis sooner or later. There is perhaps no more serious matter, among the many that demand the attention of the legislature, than that of a revision of the tariff. If the executive do not desire to witness a decrease in revenue such as will seriously cripple the country and cause grave apprehensions abroad, this question should be promptly treated, with a view to a very considerable reduction in all import

Our Parisian colleague, Le Brésil, in its issue of the 8th ulto, again touches upon the exchange question and criticizes our criticisms upon former articles the colleague published on the subject. We were quite aware that private individuals, natives and loreigners, ligure as large holders of the six per cent. apolices, the premium on which serves the colleague as an example of a lack of confidence in agriculture and trade, while it proves a reliance upon the solvability of the state. We do not assert it positively, but we confidently affirm, that a considerable part of the investments of private individuals are forced investments. either under testamentary conditions, life interests, or somewhat similar circumstances. Then the colleague opposes our assertion, that exports being under estimated and imports over estimated as to official values, the deficit he claimed to have discovered was less real, than apparent, by saying that smuggling was carried on to a great extent at the South, and that this greatly increases the import figures. We have yet to learn that this feature of smuggling can be legitimately taken into consideration in treating of a balance of trade. Whether it be as the colleague states, a fact, in which case great secrecy is observed regarding this in Rio, or whether it be only a pictense for differential duties at the Rio Grande do Sul Custom houses, we still contend that it cannot in any manner be introduced into an argument, where official figures are the only guide for discussion. As to the effect that the lower prices of Brazilian products may have had on the exchanges and as to the extract from the Economist, we see no application of them to the present state of exchange in Brazil. Both Brazil and the River Plate republics show very favorable balances, according to published figures, for the first quarter of the present year and the fall in exchange in both this empire, and the River Plate republics can not be attributed to a falling off of exports. In reference to the £4,-000,000, the product of the last loan, and its effect on the exchange market, the answer is ready,-the money was virtually disposed of before the loan was raised, and our colleague can readily verify this statement by reference to Senator Lafavette's exposition before presenting the last finance budget. Our colleague can hardly deny that treasury bills, issued as in anticipation advantage that excessive duties be levied of revenue, have been, in fact, issued in doubt the destiny of the £4,000,000 loan, viz: amortization of floating debt and a part of, or perhaps all, the cost of the Riachuelo. When our colleague bases his calculation for a loan, by the hypothecation of the D. Pedro II railway upon a gradual increase of revenue, he seems to over-look that fresh money is being invested in that road month by month. and that an increase in the interest charge must be contemplated as these investments continue. If any operation be contemplated. having the D. Pedro II railway as a basis, it would be infinitely more for the interest of the country, that this road be leased for a period; and the reasons are simple, for if the road be leased, the Treasury will receive a large amount of cash, more than sufficient to meet its present necessities, and will receive this free of interest: whereas if the idea of our colleague be adopted, the Treasury will be burdened with an interest charge, payable in gold, which the railway does not now furnish and for the satisfaction of which the future is invoked. There is quite too much calculation made on the future of this empire, and it is more than advisable, it is imperative, that the present be contemplated. As our colleague charges us with merely criticising, of observing a laisses aller policy, we can reply, with all conviction, that no journal in Brazil has more consistently pointed out the mistaken road followed by successive governments; and far from observ ing a laisser aller policy, we have suggested various-unpalatable but necessary-measures. We have advised the lease of the D. Pedro II railway, the sale, or lease of the other state railways, the establishment of national banks, through which a great internal loan could be raised; and yet we are charged with being mere critics.

WHENEVER Senator Affonso Celso takes part in a debate his remarks are always entitled to respectful attention. We cannot always agree with his deductions from the doctrinaire theories of French political economists nor his proposed adaptations of them to Brazilian finances; but when he deals with accomplished facts, with the existing state of things in this country, it is unquestionable that few of his contemporaries are qualified to speak with equal anthority on the subject. Endowed with great abilities, of vast forensic and parliamentary experience, with an intimate knowledge of public administration, acquired as a cabinet minister, his statements are invested with an importance that attaches to those of few Brazilian statesmen. Under these circumstances his speech in the Senate on the 23rd ult. during the debate on the 2nd reading of the Bill for reforming arts. 266 and 267 of the criminal code, is of more than passing interest, for the state of things which he then laid bare calls for urgent measures of reform. The part to which we wish particularly to draw attention refers to arson, the showing of false lights, and the position of insurance companies. We translate the following extract from the Jornal's report of the proceedings:

If the criminal penalty constitutes the incendiary's only fear, the crime of arson will assume large proportions in our criminal statistics. The large proportions in our criminal statistics. The penalty is evaded, and easily eluded, because the jury, apart from their natural benevolence, deckle just as they think fit and just as they please; for they are not restricted to what is alleged and proved, although it is to this that the judge must limit bimself. But if the magistrates even betray their indifference in questions of this nature, (as experience unfortunately proves,) how much more is this the case with the jury, where the criminal is judged by his peers, and by those associates of his who, it may be, are in like case with himself, and under the influence of identical interests! It has always been with the greatest surprise that I have noted the existence among the magistracy of-I (md vontade) against will not say an animus insurance companies, which we all know are so useful to commerce, but—a want of severity towards those who seek to enrich themselves at their cost.

As a rule, questions arising from disputed claims are decided to their prejudice and with glaring injustice. There is an abundance of facts; but I beg leave to cite one for which I can personally vonch, having been professionally engaged in the case. It is needless to say that I shall give neither names nor dates; but the papers relating to the case ought to exist in the Record-office. Some years ago a fire, which destroyed the entire business pre ises, took place in this city, which was invested with remarkable circumstances, and of which I will only mention one, though that one is very significant. The fire broke out about 2 o'clock in the morning; and on the first cry of alarm being raised, either by the neighbours or by a passer-by, a clerk came out of the house, and a little further on took a tilbury which happened to be passing. He ordered the driver to take him to the house of his employer which was in a distant part of the city, and on arriving there knocked at the door. This was imme diately opened to permit the egress of his employer, dressed and with his hat on, who without exchanging a word either with the clerk or with the driver, got into the tilbury telling the driver to take him to got into the tilibury telling the driver to take him to the scene of the disaster! These and other circumstances were fully proved in court, for accidentally I happened to discover the driver of the tilibury, and he became a witness in the case. The tradesman wanted at first to dispute the driver's identity, but he was at last forced to confes And yet the insurance company was compelled to pay the claim! In the interests of honest trading and as a satisfaction to society at large, it is necessary to make a stand against facts of this description! It has been said that the two clauses 7 and 9 are unnecessary, because the crimes of flooding (imundação) and the employing of artifices to luie vessels to their destruction are repugnant to our national character. I have said that it is a noot point (não ser liquido) whether the crime of showing false lights has ever been committed amongst us. If my memory does not play me false, I may back my assertion by a fact which Brazilians can never forget, because it recalls to them a time of distress and sorrows as well as of much patriotism! That celebrated shipwreck on the coast of Albardão which caused the rupture of our relations with England-was it not the result of false lights which were shown for the purpose of diverting the mariners from their course? In any case, the legislator must, not only not neglect the present, but must provide for the future; and if such crimes as these have never been committed, they may be still some day, which is quite end to render it necessary that the authorities should properly prepared for their repression.

Affonso Celso, the sources of information to which heli as had access as a cabinet minister, and the well-merited reputation he has won as an experienced lawyer of the very first rank, will venture to impugn his statements about the magistracy, the jury, and the administration of justice. It is not a pleasant picture for any one to contemplate, but it must be the reverse of re-assuring to the insurance companies. Just five years have already elapsed since Sr. Buarque de Macedo (the then minister of Agriculture) promised the insurance companies that the law relating to arson should be revised without delay, and that their interests should receive the fullest attention from the legislature. Though the government has remained in the hands of the same political party ever since that promise was given, the Bill has not passed the second reading in the Senate yet, notwithstanding the notorious existence of such a state of things as was denounced by Sr. Affonso Celso! As the Bill, however, is once more before the Senate, we venture to suggest that they would be far better employed in giving it such final touches as are needed, and then passing it, than in frittering away their time in hearing Senator Correia read those interminable newspaper clippings, or in wrangling over matters of equally little concern to the nation at large. The allusion to the, now historical, Albardão shipwreck will probably interest some of our readers, but we need not stay to cry over spilt milk. The statement made by Senator Lafayette however, about false lights being shown on different points of the coast is quite another matter. Following Sr. Affonso Celso in the debate, he went so far as to say that he had refused

No one who knows the character of Sr.

had een assured since, on the very best authrity, that in some provinces of the empe false lights had been used to mislead se, and that the murder of the crew, and lundering of the 'vessels, had followed the secessful issue of the stratagem. It is bad mough to be periodically exercised about lie Abrolhos light; but to have it authritatively stated that these diabolical crim exist, and that the law as it stands is ess to reach the perpetrators of them, is a sgma on the legislation of this country, and s an additional reason why the Bill shoul be pushed forward without delay. It is not difficult to imagine that cases of showreck, where such admissions as we have ited coming from men of the standing of Snators Affonso Celso and Lafayette, woul be used against this country with damaing effect; nor, now that the veil has been ifted, are those maritime powers whose undewriters and marine are interested in the crying trade of Brazil likely to regard theselisclosures with quiet unconcern.

RAILWAYS.

lo Commercio, April 27th.

We hear that by a decree dated day before-yesterly a general ordinance (regulamento) to the symmetrizing the management, and the tration, of the state railways, under traffic astruction has been approved. These railadm or in ways ill be divided into four classes, or categories, according to their traffic; to each will be applied a specia table of rates and wages. The State will save, from the execution of this regulamento, an annual amount of over 150,000\$. At present the as under traffic and constructing ; - 181 The Dom Pedro Il railway (the extension of the trunk Ine and that of the branch to Ouro Preto are costinning). - 2nd; The Baturité railway, which is all moder traffic; — 3rd; the Sobral rail, way, all under traffic; — 4th; the extension of the "Recife a Palmates" railway (of which a part is under traffic and the rest building). — 5th; the railway from Recife to Caruarú (part working and part constructing). - 6th; the Paulo Affonso railway, all under traffic. - 7th; the extension of way, an ameri trains. — Jrd, the extension of the railway from Bahia to Alagoinhas (a part in traffic, and a part building). — 8th; the Rio Ouro railway, ;8 kilometres under traffic. — 9th; the "Taquar; a Cacequi" railway(part under traffic and part in construction). The State railways embrace 1,600 kibmetres under traffic, and 700 building, taking round numbers. The Dom Pedro II (725 kilometres under traffic) is the only one that has 1.60 metes guage; all the others are of 1 metre. As about 94,000,000\$ may be estimated as the capital enployed in the D. Pedro II railway, we may estinate at 180,000,000\$, a little more or less, the cost, so far as known of the State railways.

FXCHANGE.

Folha Nest. 27th April.

If it be true that the fluctuations in exchange, of those in other merchandise must be subject to the law of supply and demand, the conclusion to be drawn from what we are now seeing, is that for some three months, the demand for ex-change his been extraordinary, both as to amount and as to destination, for it cannot be explained by the necessities of commerce. Last January, the Rio de Juneiro Custom house receipts showed a decrease, as compared with the same month of 1884, of about 28,000\$; the decrease of 101,000\$ en imports being partly met by an increase of 73,000\$ on exports. In February, the total deof 75,0000 of 12,000\$, or 228,000\$ less on imports and 112,000\$ more on exports. For March, the import duties gave 185,000\$ less in comparison with port duties and morting of 1884; in compensation the export duties showed an increase of 292,000\$, thus producing a baance in favor of receipts. From the above figures may be deduced, that in comparison with the corresponding period of last year, the import duties have fallen off for the first quarter current rear 514,000\$, while export duties icreased to the extent of 477,000\$. Either have increased figures mean mething, or they prove that in the past quarter inports have decreased at Rio de Janeiro, while apports have increased. If, therefore, the demand for exchange was only for the satisfaction of cemittances for payment of merchandise imported, as this decreased and exports increased, exchange should have become more favorable: but it was just the contrary that happened. From this fact, it may be deduced, that there has been, — and still is —on the market a pressure which its not the result of speculation, as to it is attempted topprove. From that moment when our financial agency in London was drained of the

last penny of the last loan, it could have been foreseen that the Government would appear as a taker of exchange, and that this would perforce affect the market. It seems, however, impossible that its necessities are so important, affect the law of supply and demand, if we regard the decrease in importation as shown above. There is, consequently, another cause for the decline in exchange, and this is the darkest cloud of the epoch. This cause is the remittance of capital, whose possessors, have so little confidence in the future that they affront even the loss that the present rates of exchange imposes upon them. This fact which is recognized by all that frequent the Exchange, by its own character should attract the attention of a strong and patriotic government: what remains is to know, if we have such a government, one capable of infusing confidence in the minds of those with whom we have open accounts, and who have supposed for dozens of years that the country possessed sufficient guarantees to allow of employing very large amounts in it?

A CRISIS IN THE BRAZIL COFFEE CULTURE

The Tropical Agriculturist, March 2.

Mr. John S. Vans Reessema writes to us from South Wynaad: — "While Indian and Ceylon coffee planters have been struggling against low prices and leaf-disease for the last few years, it appears that all is not "couleur de 105e" in other parts of the world, and that the coffee culture in Brazil is handicapped with even more crushing penalties than those we labour under. The follow-ing translation of a cutting sent me speaks for itself, and from other sources I learn that unless some immediate and very sweeping reform takes place in the supply and condition of labor in the Brazil planting districts very large deficiencies in crop will be the result: as much as a million bags within the last two years is stated to be the probable or possible decrease. I need hardly point out how this would affect our market : -

" Mr. Antony Kessler has written an elaborate review, (in the organ of the Indo-Dutch Association of Industry and Agriculture) of a report published last year by the Brazilian Professor Conty, on the origin of the present depressed position of the coffee cultivation in that Empire. He condenses the report and the conclusions at which it arrives as

That the present position of coffee cultivation in Brazil is very deplorable owing to the high cost and inefficiency of slave labor,

That the supply of this expensive but indis 2. pensable labor, is even now insufficient, whilst the heavy yearly mortality among the slaves rapidly diminishes the number available.

That neither free slaves nor Cabales can be 3. That neither tree staves not cannot used for the work in the factories, and therefore a

supply of other laborers must be obtainable.

4. That the importation of Chinese coolies can not remedy this, as they are even more expensive

That only European immigration can avail, and that this is not practicable owing to the social distinctions in the Empire.

All depends at present whether planters can be speedily induced to admit the necessity of such radical changes as according to Dr. Couty, are necessary to induce 500,000 Europeans to settle in Brazil within a comparatively short time. In spite of Dr. Couty's exertions this appears highly Were it merely a question of developing probable. a new industry it might be easy to attract necessary laborers by offering liberal terms; the extension of new openings would then keep pace with the average immigration; and although planters would he in continuous labor difficulties it would be quite possible to work the industry at a profit. But here the case is different. The already very considerable labor deficiency is increasing most rapidly and the immigration of Europeans on which all hope depends is utterly insignificant. The existing coffee estates, in the struggle to maintain their existence will steadily raise the price of labor, until at last it reaches a limit which will make it impossible for most planters to work at a profit, and force them to abandon their estates. In the face of these facts it is a very open question if immigration will rapidly increase. The conditions of life by which immigrants would find themselves surrounded are not altogether attractive and although this has been recognized for years, the Government still continues to maintain laws subversive of all liberty of action, and which deter possible cultivators from settling in Brazil. If these drawbacks, which might be removed with comparative ease, continue that the radical changes in the whole system of land tenure as advocated by Dr. Couty will he effected.

If the Brazil landholders sold their land in small

producers would find it impossible to perform it for themselves, and it is certain that they would sooner send the article into the market ready for consumption than employ a curer and planter as a middle man they could as well do without. All these difficulties, which we may accept as being in existence although they are not specially mentioned in Dr. Couty's report, will postpone for a considerable time the realization of his radical plans, and if this realization is a sine qua non for the continuance of coffee cultivation in Brazil as represented on the report, there can be no doubt that the industry is passing through a most dangerous crisis which must runn numbers of estates before it can be solved in a satisfactory manner."

Thus far the translation. Although what the

Thus far the translation. Although what the Germans call chadan frende is not a very exalted virtue, it would be to expect too much of human nature if the foregoing were not looked upon by coffee planters in India as good news. There is no doubt that we shall as much benefit by the missiortunes of Brazil, as we were damaged by her enormous crops; and if the conjectures of the report are correct there is a good time coming for us.

— Madna Mail.

PARLIAMENTARY BULLETIN.

Gazeta de Noticias and May 1885

The entire parliamentary interest of yesterday was concentrated on the session in the Senate. The Chamber of Deputies held no session.

In the Senate, as soon as the session was opened, Sr. Scares Brandão asked the Government for Pernambuco, in justification of his request for information, made a radically opposition speech, charging the Government with not having taken steps to prevent the hooting and jeeting to which some of the members of the lower llouse had been sub-

Many other senators availed of the opportunity to show their hostillity to the present Cabinet by constant interruptions, and they did it so enthusiastically, that the session emerged from its habitual sleepiness and insipidity. It was a perfect fusillade of outbursts of passion and invective.

No one will suspect us of wishing to defend the mothing which made such an impression on the Senate. We were among the first to censure it, and we shall continue to do so, as it is hoth useless and dangerons. The utmost desire of the excutioners is to pose as victims. Hooting and jeering are two elements on which they rely to gain this end, and it is only mere fully to facilitate the accuracy to these elements.

But although this may be our opinion, namely that while we condem all illegal means and such as are subversive of public order, we cannot refrain from censuring those who avail of facts of this nature to influence the political direction of the country. And the exploiting of these unforeseen facts for a political purpose is all the more censurable, in that it is certain, that many of those who to-day hold the Government responsible for these disturbances, have on different occasions defended the employment of such measures as these.

When the ministry of 5th January, furning the Department of Agriculture into a fortress and by employing the public forces, forced those groups to disperse which were insulting the members of the then majority and the ministers themselves, in the neighbourhood of the Chamber, 5s. Martinho Campos stated in a speech that if ne had not a seat in parlament, he would be with the people in the steet, to ansert himself organist the government. Why, counsellor Moreira de Barros himself was them minister, and though he had force at his disposal, he was nevertheless unable to prevent himself from being hooted along with his col-

We do not cite these facts in justification of mobbing and disrespect to members of the Legislature, but simply that the changes of to-day may not have an exaggerated value put on them. Hooting and jeering are unworthy of a civilised people, and generally produce an effect the very reverse of what is wanted. Yet, only a short time ago, when the French Deputies who accompanied the Ferry Cabinet, to the very last, came out of the Chamber, they were insulted and hooted without the police of that country heing able to prevent such a scandal.

Therefore, it seems to us that it is only as a means of opposition that a government can be charged with the responsibility of events which are by nature unavoidable. So much so is this the case, that Sr. Matrinho Campos is not of the same opinion to-day as he was in 1879, and Sr. Moreira de Barros complains that the present government has not succeeded in doing what His Ex. also failed to do when he was a member of the miunitry.

We cannot but regret and censure what happened to His Ex., not only hecause such things are illegal and aggressive, but also hecause they show only too plainly the ill-luck of such an illustrious citizen's political career, who cannot assert his ndividuality (phrse em evidencia) either as a

member of the government or in opposition, thout provoking displays of feeling which a so distressing to all those who recognise the pury of

Sr. Franco de Sá replied to Sr. Soares Bralao, explaining how the government were the hief sufferers from all this wretched business, as the injustice and absurdity of the charge of somplicity which it was sought to fasten upon lem. The debate on the motion continues tu-day and Sr. Paulino de Soura is the next speaker in (der. Although there was no session in the flower House there were numbers of people in the mighbourhoud of the huilding.

Some of them failuwed Sr. Moreira de Lyros,

Some of them fullnweil Sr. Moreira de leros, who declined the offer of an escort whild the authorities placed at his disposal. There we less excitement, and we are not aware that ambing disagreeable took place.

DIRECT EXPORT OF BUILION
Boletim da Alfandega, April 24th.

	FISCAL YEARS	1
Grammes	Dust :	
Falue	and Bars.	GOLD
Grammes	Refined	LD.
Value	l at Mint.	
Grammes	_	SII
Fulue	Bars.	SILVER.
	Talue Grammes Value Grammes	Dust and Bars. Refined at Mint. Bars. Grammes I take Grammes I falue Grammes

Jornal do Commercio, May 181.

RECISION OF GUARANTEES

To the end of reducing the load, in factintole able, which rather carelessly the State ass. many interest guarantees, the present imaget law permits the executive to understand with oncessionaires of railways and central factorie for the cancelling of these guarantees; the government to ask from parliament the necessary credits arrangements as may be made. Under this authorization, the minister of agriculture cancelled by decree No. 9,415 dated 18th uho, the outract made on 30th June 1882 with Waring Bothers, for the construction, use and possession of a allway between the capital of Espirito Santo and the port of Natividade on the boundary of Minas Geraes, with a privilege of 70 years and an interest guar antee of 6 per cent, for 30 years, on a capital to be fixed upon the approval of the surveys. In com pensation of expenses incurred by the concession aires in surveys and as an indemnity for the cancel ling of the contract, the concessionairei are to neceive £70,000 at the agency of the National Treasury in London, up to Dreember orxt, with the condition that no other indemnity can be claimed under any pietext. At the same time it is stipulated, that should the government consider it allyisable to construct the railway, the concession-aires will have a preference, under equal conditions as marked by the government, and also that the concessionaires may retire the deposit made by them. Two estimates were made for the construction of the Victoria and Natividade railway. first, having as a hasis the survers made by the engineer appointed by the government was 14. 155,000\$. The second based on stryeys made by an engineer of the company reached 45,947,314. These are the conditions of the agreement. The These are the continuous of the agreement. The total indemnity of £70,000 includes the cost of surveys which in any case must have been paid to the contractors, even had no agreement as to capital heen arrived at. The inverplus is the compensation for the abatuloned **research(**) profits of the contractors. It is clear that the government could not withdraw from such a responsability without some expense. But in any case, as for us the government entity is always the same, be it of this or

that composition, we will not excuse onrselves from the expression of the profound disgust (desagrado) with which the country must receive the news, that between 1882 and 1885 its interests have been mortgaged in a concession that together with unproductive surveys brings a total loss of £70,000. Let the severe lesson be of use to us, that we may not again assume responsabilities which afterwards we can only cancel by heavy penalties. If it be better to pay out now a large sum, rather than to emilure for many years an excessively heavy interest charge, the choice is always very lamentable as is the mistake that caused so painful a necessity.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

April 23. — In the Senate, Sr. Correta read an extract from the Diatio do Brazil from which it appears that one of our principal banks will shortly commence its liquidation and that 200 commercial houses here are bankrupt. The Senator then referred to the increased charge on the Treasury through the lower rate of exchange and wished to know what was the floating dela, including that to the savings banks. After, Sr. Correta touched upon political persecutions. In the debate on the reform of the criminal law for the punishment of arson, Senator Affonso Celso spoke, and we have considered it proper to make a full extract of his speech, which will be found in another column. Senator Lafayette. The kindling of the fire and 2nd—the inherent danger of this act, from which tedeuced that the arson of a hay stack in a field would be a lesser crime than the arson of a house in a town, for there was more inherent danger in the latter. He referred to false lights and mirror in shipwrecked crews, which he had not credited antil assured that such occurrences were not inknown. In the Chamber there was no quotum.

April 24.— In the Senate, the minister of the empire explained that the premier could not appear at the sessions, his medical advisers having ordered him repose. Barko ute Mamoré spoke on matters in Paris, particularly as to the construction of the custom house there. Senator i (inkert velerred to the imprisonment of one Monte, and read an extract from the Yound in reference thereto. Senators Metra, De VASCONCELLOS, IGNACIO MARTINS and AFFONSO CELSO spoke in the debate on the reform of the criminal law. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

April 25. — In the Senate, Sr. CORREIA asked whether it was true that the government was in treaty for the sale of the Aquilaban, to which the minister of the empire replied that the government had been approached, but had refused to consider any proposal to that end. In the debate on a motion for information as to an alleged interference with an abulition association at Macahé, Senator Martinstin Camos male a pro-slavery speach, during which be was much interrupted. In the Chamber there was miquorum.

April 27.— In the Senate there was no quorum. In the Chamber, a communication from the department of finance was received stating that experience having proved that the high rates of storage (at the Custum house) ito nut increase the revenue, the request of the Associação Commercial that they be muchfied seemed worthy of compliance. An aboltion scheme from certain planters was presented; by this 10 years is fixed for the extinction of slavery. Various committee reports on elections were discussed, but not voted, there being no quorum.

April 28. — No quorum in either House.

April 20.—In the Senate the decree pranguing the extra session up to the 19th proximo was read. A rather warm and riegular debate followell, Senator Correction, and riegular debate followell, Senator Correction, and in equality interrupted and making direct replies to Senators Affunso Celso and José Bonifacio who approved of the decree, and he finally moved for information as to whether the Council of State had been consulted on the question. Senator Franco De. Sa', minister of the empire, in defending the government said that the decree was the natural result of the fact, that while the session had been called to decide the emancipation project, the Chamber had as yet taken no action on this. The minister asked in what terms could the Speech from the Throne be drawn up, when the extra session was declared clused, the Chamber having maile no reply to the Speech from the decree proroguing the extra session was compiled by business of no general interest. In the Chamber, the decree proroguing the extra session was communicated. Deputy Pentito asked that the president would use his good offices with the government and parliament to liring aboutt a solution of the present state of affairs. Deputy Station of the present state of affairs. Deputy Station of the Marsing commission from the ministry of agriculture as to why the Pinkas commission of the Malerra and Mamoré railway had been decorated and the Morsing commission ignored, and moved for data as to the two commissions. The

minister of agriculture replied that a credit would shortly be asked for to supply the funds expended over and above the sum voted for the surveys, and that the report and estimates as organized by the Pinkas commission would some be ready for distribution. The committee report on the election of the deputy from the 2nd, district of Rio Grande do Norte was taken up, and a very disorderly scene ensued. Deputy AMARO BEZERRA charged that members who had approved the teport in committee were now witing against this report. There was great confusion and many personalities exchanged; the president suspended the session for 15 minutes. Upon resumption Deputies AMARO BEZERRA and ANTOMO PRADO exchanged defances. Upon a nominal vote the report was carried over, 49 deputies woting apv, and 49 voting no. Three deputies were elected and sworn in.

April 30.—In the Senate, Sr. CORREIA referred to the articles published in O Pais in reference to bert-bei on war vessels in harbonr, and sickness at the Military College. Senator DELAMARE, minister of marine, said that when the first cases of beit-beit occurred on the Rinchutel [the dispatch announcing the fact is dated April 14th] steps were taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The commander-in-chief, Barão de Jaceguay, had then sent 80 sailms, the least robust and consequently the more predisposed to disease, to Fort Villegüignon, and hence arose the ambiguity. The number of invaluls attacked by best-best aloes not exceed 35, viz: 14 from the Rinchutelo, and 8 from the same vessel at Villegüignon, 7 from the Amazonas, etc. Of these 35 sailors, 22 have been discharged from ho pital and 13 are still under treatment. The minister then explained the steps to be taken for the improvement of the samitary condition of the vessels.— In the Chamber there was no quirrum.

May 1.—In the Senate, Sr. SOARES BRANDAD refering to the hissing of the president of the Chamber of Deputies and others by the people, made a strong attack on the government and moved for information as to what steps had been taken to guarantee the independence of the Chamber and public order. His speech was rather violent and many interruptions necurred. Senator FRANCO IESA, minister of the empire, denied any responsibility of the government in the matter and said there had been no disturbance of the peace. He called attention to the fact that the disorderly persons had been spectators in the Chamber, where they could only enter by eards, and that these cards were furnished by the officers of the Chamber. The minister was constantly interrupted but seems to have retained his confiness under great provocation. The debate was adjourned on motion of Senator PAULINO DE SOUZA muit to-morrow. Senator CASTRO CARREIRA spoke upon the savings hanks bill, as did also Senators VisconDe De Paraxagou's and Affornso Creaso. Some interesting tables were referred to, which our space will not allow of publishing. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

May 2 .- In the Senate, Sr. Correta moved to know whether Sr. Lopies Netto, the president of the Arbitration Court in Chili had been relieved. To which Senator DANTAS, the premier, replied that ill health obliged the representative of the Emperor to resign the position and that the resignation had been accepted. Senatur JUNQUEIRA spoke on the prorogation of the extra session and moved for information as to whether the Conneil of State had been consulted. The minister of empire, Senator FRANCO DE SA' pointed out that this motion was but a repetition of that of Sr. Correia, and nothing of new interest was produced by it; the Council of State was not consulted, for this was optional, and the Crown, advised by the Cabinet was authorized to consult the Council, or not. Senator Dantas, who spoke seated) thanked Sr. Paulino de Souzfor his courtesy in ceding him the floor, and said that while his state of health was yet far from satisfactory, his duty, and what he had read in the papers of yesterday's session, had brought him to the Senate. The premier repeated Senatur Franco de Sa's assertion that no charge could be placed on the government as to the disorderly occurrences at the Chamber. The premier still fixes his political life upon the emaneipation project upon which he will stand, or fall. [Here a very lively exchange of remarks occurred between the minister of the empire and Senator Teixeira Jr.] Sr. Dantas said that the opposition seem determined to reluse the cabinet, the right granted even criminals, that of defense, and he considered Sr. Soares Brandão's motion precipitate and unjust, for he appeared to desire that the Cabinet should at nnce be made responsible for the hissing. Senator PAULINO DE SOUZA then proceded to contradict all that the premier hall stated and brought in a reference to the Crown. Senaturs TEIXEIRA IR. Jose' Boxifacto [who made a ilecided hit again Sr. Soares Brandão] and Affonso Criso prined in the debate, which was concluded by the indefatigable Senator CORRELA. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

-As we are closing there is a report, that on a motion of Deputy A. Siqueira the government has received a check; 50 deputies voting in favor of and 52 against the Government, and that the premier, Senator Danias, has left for Petropolis to consult H. M. the Emperor. There are considerable crowds in the streets, but so far we hear of no disturbance of the peace.

Provincial Notes

-The S. Paulo Gas Company has ilectared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent.

-If the Diarlo Liberal of S. Paulo is right, there is a man living in that province 160 years old!

-The Maceió custom house receipts in March mere 96,716\$568, against 90,474\$621 for the same month last year.

-The March receipts of the Rio Grande do Sul custom houses were 536,108\$111, against 465, 363\$168 for the same month of 1884.

On the 2211d ullo. 2,000 pariots were for sale at the market in S. Paulo. We have heard that parrot soup is very good, and suggest that the Paulistas experiment it.

-The American consul at Rio Grande do Sul has been using his pistol upon the editor of, what is said to be, a very low journal, but his arm seems to have lost American conning, for he only slightly wounded his opponent.

Apropus, of the planter in S. Paulo, who placed some Italians in the stucks. The juiz municipal of the nearest torns makes a very lame excuse, for he says he only heard of the occurrence through the S. Paulo papers. And they want immigrants:

The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro has instructed the provincial public works department to sign the contract for the water supply of Nitherohy. The guaranteed capital is 5,000,000\$, and 8,000,000 littles of water are to be furnished.

-The Diario Mercantil, S. Paulo, of the 26th ulto, says that the president of that province had signed a contract for the introduction of 2,000 German and Austrian intuitions. The contractor is to receive so much per head for adults and children and must complete his agreement by

RAILROAD NOTES

-The February traffic receipts of the Sobral (government) railway were 3.336\$310 and expenses 11,431\$330.

"The traffic receipts of the "Rio Grande a Bagé" railway in March were \$9,637\$750 and expenses 46,115\$650.

-The Diario de Campinus hears that the Paulista West of S. Panlo) company is to purchase the Rio Claro railway.

-The traffic receipts of the Batmité (govern-tent) railway in February were 26,244\$471 and ment) railway in expenses 19.793\$136.

-The January traffic receipts of the Parana railway were 1,764\$100 and the expenses 14,949\$188 leaving a deficit of 13, 185\$088.

-The general government has authorized the Mogyana, S. Paulo, railway to raise 3,000,000\$, efused the application that all the capital could he called for immediately.

-The Grão Pará railway propose to give 15,000\$ e Grão Para ranway propose organica.

Petropolis cathedral; the donation will be into ten annual payments. What a railway divided into ten annual payments. has turlo with a church is a problem.

-The February traffic receipts of the "Bahia no S. Francisco" railway were 42,310\$140 and expenses 50,145\$650; deficit 7,839\$510 of which 7,157\$280 was for differences in exchange.

-The March traffic receipts of the Southern Brazilian, Rio Grande du Sal, railway are stated to have been 59,637\$750 and expenses 46,115\$650.

-The secretary of the D. Thereza Christina railway notifies that the sum required for working the Tubarao coal mines has now been obtained, and that active steps will immediately be taken by and company to open up the mines. Headils that the delay in developing this coal property has hitherto materially retarded the progress of the railway. — Ruitway News, April 4th.

-The accounts of the Recife and S. Francisco railway for the hall-year ended December 31st, 1884, show a net sum available for dividend of £34,371. The directors propose to declare, at £34.371. The directors propose to deciare, at the general meeting on April 17th, the usual dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent, per amum. The total traffic receipts were £48,080, as compared with £65.365 for the second half of 1883, and the expenditure £31,525, as compared with £30,675. The receipts arerage 9 s. 11 d., and the expenditure 6 s. 6 d. per train mile—Statist April 11.

LOCAL VOTES

-We have to thank Capt. Beers of the steamer Advance for Inte New York papers.

-It seems fining to send a collection of photo graphs to the Blind Asylum, but our daily colengues notice the fact.

— O Parz says that a book called the "Sembly of the Eternal Father" (Velhice do Patre Eterna) be published and its issue is availed with anxiety. No doubt.

--The deaths registered in this city during April were 835, of a hich 37 were caused by yellow fever and 136 by consumption. The daily average being 28, the annual average per mil, would be about 27.

-Eren the Times ands occasionally. In a late number the death of a railway employe is noted with a remark that he was run over by a moving Had the train been stationary, it would hardly have run over the victim.

-In April 1,024 immigrants arrived at the gov ernment station on the Ilha das Flores, and 1,046 left; 22 were lodged there on the 3nth. The arrivals comprised 802 males and 222 females: 645 nere Italians, 178 Portuguese, 72 Austrians etc. Ages are not given, a curious oversight.

-The coffee brokers no longer meet in the afternoon to give up sales, and the reason is, we hear, that the *sangues* used the information thus received to the detriment of the sworn brokers. The consequences are that only on the following day are coffee sales made public, if even then, this be done.

-Our colleague, the Gazeta de Noticias says that the Baneo Predial proposes to divide into lots some plantations it has been obliged to take over as mulgagee, and is in consultation with the Socie Central de Immigração in reference to the ii. We have all along adrised this step and matter. sincerely hope other institutions will follow the example afforded by the Banco Predial,

-The proposals for the Gas contract were opened on the 2ml. Only three were received, viz; Henrique Buanthe who propuses: 1st-210 reis per culue metre ; 2ml-privilege for 20 years ; 3rd -- payment, 50 per cent, in gold and 50 per cent, in paper; Joan Jusé dos Reis & Co, who propose 1st-229 reis per cubic metre; 2nd-privilege for 20 years; 3rd-payment, 48 per cent, in gold and 52 per cent, in paper; Domingos Moitinho who printed to 30 years; 3rd-payment, one-third in gold and tro-thirds in paper. The government has 60 days by deciding the question.

-Our colleague, O Paiz, thinks there is no direct cause, economic or financial, for the law rateof exchange. We are of quite an opposite opinion. One can not, readily, cat one's cake and have it too; and this is what our statesmen have been trying to do. Which is poetry also?

-If our colleague, the Follin Nova, says his idea of publishing numberers' portraits mas suggested by the New York papers, me of course accept the assertion. If the cuts nur colleague has seen are no better than those published of President Cleave-land's calonet, we would like to figure as the murderer of the engraver.

-One of our daily colleagues calls another to account for explaining criticism, as the act finding fault. This certainly is one of the meanings of the word, but Javorable criticisms are known, sometimes criticise, but it is with a view to cor-rection of the points under discussion, not out of pure "cussedness," as is sometimes charged.

colleague, the Folha Novi we can inform our readers that formbold is a word in use in the very best society, and albeit it is not found in any die-lionary (which we knew, for we tried ours) the signification is: "a half given with every attention to the most complete and fantastic unconstraint."

-The extract from the Journal des Dibats pullished in a daily colleague in reference to the pending conflict between England and Russia is amusing. It charges the former country with being afraid, and considers the enormous preparations for war mere brag. The French should be the last people to criticize in a question of mar, and history shows that cowardly and perfide Albian has more than once (augh) the brave and marlike Gaul a severe lesson.

-The Beethoven concert on the 24th ulto, was well attended and the "general average" (as we heard it called) was above par. The vocal part was not much to our taste, nor was the piano solo The concerted piece of Bruch was exceedingly well executed and should give Mr. Beek a position among the first violinists of Rio. The septelle of Saint-Saens appeared to us just a hit too long: but it was reli performed, and might have been the orum instead of the malum, in which case it would to our mind have been more appreciated.

e are going to have a society for the protectii of animals in Rio. Mr. Henry Berg suggest, it to Schalor Correia, who has taken the matt up.

e confess, to our shame, atter incapacity to vote in the question of who is the first Brazilian poet. When our chief returns to the field of his labor, we will submit the question to him.

ic names of streets are changed with such rapidy here, that the post-office has had to com-plaint of the government in respect to it. An exme hear, is that the Rna de S. Clemente, to called Dr. Duque Estrada de Teixeira ашрі stre

decorations to the members of the late Mad a and Mamoré railway commission lead to cent cuquiry as to what they did? How if any, new ground did they go over, and muci whermill a relatorio of their labours be given to

e sincerely regret to announce the death, at buso on the 27th ulto. of Mr. Ailsa Jansen, Peru r of the Great Western of Brazil railway. nason was to have gone on to England on b, but was attacked by yellow fever and sucthe: cumbil after a few days illness

DEATHS.

O124th March, at Weasenham, Norfolk, Harvite of the late William George Overman riot. aged47.

Oubard April, Virginia Pinheiro da Silva Lowndes, vife of John Henry Lowndes, of this city, ageil2).

Or 27th April, Anna Wyati Mande, wife of Willan Mande, of this city, aged 39 years,

ANNOUNCEMENT

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Ducie my absence from Brazil, Mr. Wenceslan Guinnarães, 83, 184 da Alfandega, will aitend to all husiness connected with the Agency of American Uniferrentess. History S. Wathioris

American Underwriters' Agent

Rio de Janeiro, March 18, 1884

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, May 41h, 1885 Bank ratiof exchange on London to-day...... 17% il. Present while of the Brazilian militeis (paper)..... 653.rs in U. S. 35 25 015

EXCHANGE.

April 23 - The English Bank and the native bankspin 32-tre English Bank and the native banks were characterathe following rates: 18 on London, 527 on Paris, and 65 on Humburg at 5045, 32820 on New York at sight. The inarket is very quiet with commercial sterling queed ut. 81%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138-80, no jelles.

no jelles: The market opened at the same rates in the same banks, but were withdrawn in the afternoon, when the New London and Bazillan Bank marked 17 χ 0 n. London and χ_{34} mal/lanis. The unfilling amount of business done was not in 8 fa bank, and in the afternoon at 17 χ 6 for commercial spring. Sovereigns, closed with Junyers at 15 χ 5 are selected as the factor of the

at 13%0.

Npill 25. The market opened at 17 ¼ at all the banks; in the attermon however the Commercial posted 17 ½ on Landoni and speon Paris. There was very filled doing, commercial setting being quoted at the extenses of 17 3 1465–17 3 146.

Sovereauts closed with buyers at 13 5 6 an, sellers at 13 5 6 and 12 4 4 the hanks were drawers at 17 ½ on London, 34 on farrs and 66 on Humburg at 90 by 28 4 ao-28 6 on New York at 3 ghth. There was no rowerent. Commercial testing quoted at 17 ½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13 5 3 and 13 5 3 to 5 4 13 5 5 5 and 13 5 5 and 13 5 5 5 and 13 5 a

buyers at 13550, sellers at 13550.

Juji 28.—The market opened at 1737 on London for co-business at this native banks and on head office a English Bank, the New London and Brazilias Bank with 1754. In the affermon the English Bank withdraw, and 1756. Bank oil Paris was quoted at 33cm-338 and mericil france 333. Market quiet, with commercial strength quoted at 17 1316—1726. Sovereigns sold at 135cm, cl with buyers at 14550, sellers at 13500.

April 30.—The tarket opened at 1370.0

Pans and 666 or Hamburg 1886—1887 on New York at 4ght. In the ference the English Bank withdrew and the Meeting of the Control of th as the rate, lated hours. There is very little doing. Bank francs were repirted at 538 and reich-marks at 668. Com-mercial sterling was quoted at 171316-174. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13750, sellers at 138530.

closed with buyers at 13\$580 sellers at 13\$590.

April 30.—The market opened at ye-sterday's rates at the mative banks, the New Loudon and Brazilian drawing on head office at 17\$5 and the English Bank out of the market. In the afternoon this lost fixed 27\$5, on handers and the closing rates were 17\$6 on London, 310 on Paris and 686 an Hamburg at 290 de, 3850—38590 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quoted at 17:116—47\$6, naaket very quiet Sovereigns elected with buyers at 13\$50, sellers at 13\$60.

May 1. Market at a standstill and rather flat. The English banks were drawers at 175% on head offices; the native banks maintained this rate on bankers, but one only drew over the counter. There was no quotation for commercial exchange. Sovereigns closed with buyers at r3\$600, sellers at 13\$660.

lers at 134000. May 2.—No change in rates. The English banks continue to draw at 1755 on head offices and the Banco do Commercio at the same rate over the counter. Commercial sterling is quoted at 1754 and francas 1325. Sovereigns sold at 135000, closing with buyers at 135000, sellers at 135670.

-The receipts at the Rio Custom house for April were;
 Importation.
 3,015,349\$708

 Port dues.
 9,990 248

 Exportation.
 442,985 420

 Sundries.
 21,77 867
 3,470,503\$243 23,617 130 26,611 436

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

Receipts for 2 days.	and freight by steamer 7 1316 c 7 11(16	do Good and, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 15t, per 10 kilos expenses	Exchange on London, private	State of the market	Sales for Europe, bags	Sales for United States, bags	Receipts yesterday, bags	Stock this morning, bags	
	7 13416 c	at 3.650	878 C	at 4,250	181/ d	quiet		2,000	000,11	235,000	Apr. 23
	7 11[16	3,650	85,	4.250	181/	quiet	1	5,000	5,000	230,000	Apr. 24
	754	3,650	32.8	4.250	17%	quiet	1	1	8,000	235,000	Apr. 25
	7 rule	3,650	9 11/11/6	4.250	100	quiet	1	1	19,000 *	≥52.000	Apr. 27
	75%	3,6,50	85.8	4.250	17%	quiet	1	3,000	7.000	256,000	Apr. 28
	786	3.650	9 916	4.200	17%	weak		3,000	7,000	258,000	Apr. 29
	7 9116	3,650	81/8	4,200	74.23	weak		6,000	16,000	268,000	Apr. 30
	7 91.6	3,650	81/2	4,200	17%	weak		7.000	7,000	265,000	May 1
	73%	3,600	7%	4 200	17%	weak	1	7.000	7,000	261,000	May. 2

WEEKLY SUMMARY. April 25th.

Sales for United States during the week	13,000 Dags
Sales for Europe etc. do do	14,000 ;;
Sailing clearances for the United States	16,000 ((
Steamer clearances do (2)	10,000 11
Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere	12,000 11
Freights by steamer	30 C. & 5%
do sail	17/6 & 5%
Steamers loading for United States	1
_	
Stock at Sanros this morning	260,000 bags
Receipts during week to 24th April	42,000 11
Sales for United States during week	4,000 ,,
do Europe do	35,000 11
Shipments to United States do	4,000 (1
do Europe do	34,000 ,,
Steamers loading for United States	_

	fay and.
sales for United States during the week	26,000 bags
sales for Europe do. do	
sailing clearances for United States	
Steamer clearances do (1)	
Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere	16,000 11
reights by steamer	30 C & 5%
do sail	15/ & 5%
Steamers loading for United States	2

280,000	bags
50,000	14
4,000	0
27,000	91
6,000	
40,000	
	280,000 50,000 4,000 22,000 6,000 40,000

6	IHEK
FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.	Blay 1. 2 Six per cent apolices
ist — 15th april. Exchange fassed :	13 do
£ 205,027 at 18 1/2-18 % d.	2,000\$ Apolices Prov. Rio 103 0/0 358 Bauco Brazil 3 000
Francs 760, 174 ,, 505—523 rs. R. Marks 35,000 ,, 630—642 rs.	100 Banco Industrial 1d 000
Coffee sold: 50,497 bags weighing 3,029,820 kilogrammes.	46 Jardim Botanico tramway 3 500
CUSTOM RECEIPTS	62 1) do T'/11 15 d/0
AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER	45 10
OF 1884 AND 1885, IN 1,000\$000.	416 hyp. notes Panco C Real do Brazil (gold 50 n) 1 series
R10 de Janeiro.	49 ", Bunco C. Real de S. Paulo 744 % May 2.
Imports Exports Total Imports Exports Total	27 Six per cent apolices
Jarch 2,652 538 3,204 2,837 246 3,102	an Banco Brazil.
Totals 8,323 1,718 10,093 8,837 1,240 10,131 Santos,	100 deb. do 7 % 155 %
Imports Exports Total Imports Exports Total	100 hyp notes Banco Predial x. int tr %0
annary 335 448 800 350 197 271 ebruary 334 195 554 309 200 533 Iarch 317 2:7 550 305 247 575	
Totals 986 860 1,916 964 644 1,679	MARKET REPORT.
Pernambuco. Imports Exports Total Imports Exports Total	Rio de Janeiro, 4th May, 195. Exports.
anuary 667 115 791 1,094 168 1,274 chruary 543 60 619 886 74 969	Coffee, -We have had a very quiet and dragging market
larch 622 90 720 989 107 1,107	since our last report of the 23rd ulto. The advices from consuming markers are unsatisfactory, the political aution
Totals 1,832 274 2,130 2,969 349 3,350 Bahia,	in Europe is unsettled and the erratic movement of our exchange market, have all impressed caution upon expects
Imports Exports Total Imports Exports Total amorry 734 93 832 890 127 1,023	Receipts, moreover, much exceed what was generally expected would be the average at this time. Prices here are no
anuary 734 93 832 890 127 1,023 ebruary 632 101 741 841 93 943 farch 760 123 805 974 76 1,059	minally unchanged, but in the absence of business are opinie
Totals 2,126 317 2,468 2,705 296 3,025	use as a guide to the market. The market may be condered dull and weak.
Paid. Insports Exports Total Imports Exports Tistal Imports Exports Tistal	The sales since our last report have been : 31,915 bags for United States
anuary 286 327 648 751 301 1,087 ebruary 311 125 482 636 240 921 larch 344 116 502 641 246 941	10,820 ,, Kurope
Totals 941 568 1,632 2,028 787 2,949	5,983 ,, 1,1sen here 47,720 logs.
Summary . Imports Exports Total Imports Exports Total io	During April the total sales were:
autor 086 860 1.0101 904 544 5519 l	107,382 bags for United States 47,960 , Europe
ahia 2,126 317 21408 2,705 290 3,023	3,500 , Cape of Good Hope 16,476 , Elsewhere
Ard, 941 568 1,632 2,008 787 2,949 Totals 14,208 3,737 18,239 17,503 3,316 21,134	175,318 hags.
SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.	The clearances have been: United States: bags
April, 23.	Apr. 23 New York Amer str Merchinick 4,013
4 Six per cent applices	23 do Nor bk Familiens Minde
500\$ do	25 Port Earls t.o. Ger lik Sophie Gorbils 7,476 May 1 Baltimore Amer lng Josephine 12,182
Bo Carris Urhanos tramway 255 000	1 do Dan str Skjold 26,c87 1 New York Br str Hnntohlt
no hyu, notes Banco Predict	1 du Not lik <i>Bit gitte</i>
20 Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5 ² 0) 1 series So 000	Enrope :
.1pril 24. 35 Six per cent apolices	Apr. 22 Portugal Port bk Novo Siburio
93 do	Antirerp 1/0
56 hyp. notes Banco Brazil 97 %	25 Hamburg Gr str Argentina. 5,799 25 Mediterranean Fr str Savoir
April 25. 20 Six per cent apolices	May 2 do Ital str Bengarla () 4 Elserohere:
13 do	Apr. 29 Valparaiso Br str Falpavaiso
30 Bairco Industrial 208 000	29 River Plate Br str La Platin 2,033 May 1 Mossel Bny Gr hg Gethard Kidnin 2,250
65 S. Christovão tramway	r River Plate Blg su Houve
24 Carris Urbanos do 257 000	ngainst 9,491 for the preceding nine days. The shilly breage
65 Banco C.Real do Brasil[gold 500]	for April mas 9.033 hags
2 series	against 5,820 ,, in 1884 ,, 14,938 ,, 1883
April 27.	,, 12,291 ,, 1832 ,, 10,339 ,, 1881
1 Six per cent apolice	5,386 ., 1880 , 5 9,701 ., 1879
70 Banco Brazil	And the total receipts from July 18t to April the vere:
68 deb Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	3,656,750 bags against 2,847,899 ,, in 1884
20 Carris Urbanos	4,219,480 h 1883 3,358,856 h 1882
575 hyp.notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%) 79 000	,, 3,895.716 ,, 1881 ,, 2,726,990 ,, 1880
April 28.	,, 3,132,527 ,, 1870
1 Six per cent. apolice	Brokers' quotati ins are unchanged viz: fee to kilas fee armba
700\$ do	Washed
500 deb Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	Good first
92 Argos Fliminense Insce, Co	Ordinary first 3 810 - 3 950 5 600 - 5 800
April 29.	Good second 3 6:0 - 3 750 5 300 - 5 500 Ordinary second 3 060 - 3 270 1 500 - 4 800
52 Six per cent apolices	Capitania nominal nominal Escolha 2 590 - 2 720 3 800 - 4 00
5 Banco do Commercio	Stock was this morning estimated to 1-1 281,000 bags in
22 11 do	first and about 20,000 in second hands. Vessels loading and to load.
17 , Grão Pará R.R. 93 % 10 S. Christovão tramway 285 000	hag
120 Jardim Botanieo do	New York Amer str Aslvance
170 do do 30 June 265 000	dn Nor lik Genana 10,00
11 Garantia Insce Co	ilo Amer Ing E. S. Perrell
19 1. Banco Brazil 98 %	Baltimore Amer lug Spotless 5,000 London and Antwerp Br str Trent 1,000
April 30.	100
5 Six per cent apolices , r,072 000	Hamburg Ger str Paranaguá. 3,59 Antwerp Baltimore 1,00
	Antwerp ,, Baltimore

THER	0
	Tota
May 1. 2 Six per cent apolices	
13 do	
and Appliage Prov. Rio.	Boston New 1
	Baltin
5 Banco Commercial	Hampi Richm Charle
6 ,, Leopoldina R R 200\$	Mobile New C Galves Port E St. Th
416 hyp. notes Banco C Real do Brazil (gold 50 hyp. notes Banco C Re	St. Th
49 "Bunco C. Real de S Paulo 774 %	
May 2.	Chann Havre
27 Six per cent apolices	Antare North
an Banco Brazil 5 000	Englar Border Lisbon Portug
100 deb. do 7 % 101 155 %	Portug Medite
50 Carris Urbanos transway	
	Canad Cape River
MARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, 4th May, 185.	River
Exports.	United
CoffeeWe have had a very quiet and dragging market	Elsen
nce our last report of the 23rd uito. The advice from	
Europe is unsettled and the erratic movement of our change market, have all impressed caution upon expects eccipts, moreover, much exected what was generally expected	
eccipts, moreover, much exceed what was generally expected	'l otal
ould be the average at this time. Prices here are no- inally unchanged, but in the absence of business are offittle	
e as a guide to the market. The market may be combered all and meak.	
The sales since our last report have been :	Boston New Y
31,915 bags for United States	Baltin Hamo
31,915 bags for United States 10,820 , Europe 5,983 , Lisenhere	Charle
47,720 bags	Mobile New C
During April the total sales were: 107,382 bags for United States	Calves Port 1
47,960 ,. Europe	Pon I St Ti S Fra
3,500 Cape of Good Hope 16,476 Elsewhere	
175,318 hags.	Cham
The clearances have been:	Antre
United States: bags pr. 23 New York Amer str Merchinick	Engla
23 do Nor bk Familiens Minde 7,500 24 do Br sir Biela	Lisboi Partu
25 Purt Earls t.o. Ger lik Sophie Gorbi'ls 7,476	Medit
ay Haltimore Amer lng Josephine	Canac
New York Br str Hamboldt 8.181	Cape River
1 dn Not lik Birgitte	
Enrope : pr. 22 Portugal Port bk Novo Silvavio	Unite
rr. 22 Portugal Port bk Novo Silvanio. 485 23 Eugland Br str Nevo 1,677 Antirerp 1/0 '997	Europ
24 Mediterranean Ital str Maria 4096	
21 Mediterranean Ital str. Maria	
ay 2 do Ital str Bengala 1.7°4	The
Elserohere: pr. 29 Valparaiso Br str Falpavaiso	Euro
20) River Plate Br str La Phili 2,033	which holdin
ay i Mossel Bay Gr bg Gerhard Kidnin 2250 r River Plate Blg su Horina 300	firm a
Receipts for the past eleven days have are aged 8,714 hags,	unch
gainst 9,491 for the preceding nine days. The itally breage r April was	quota forme
9,033 hags against 5,820 , in 1884	FI
against 5,820 ,, in 1884 ,, 14,938 ,, 1883	di
, 12,2gl , 1882	Sa
5,386 ,, 1880	the s
And the total receipts from July 18t to April the series	
3,656,750 bags	
against 2,847,899 ,, in 1884 {	
3,358,856 ,, 1882	Br
11 - 2,726,990 ,1 1880	1
" 3-132,527 " 1879 . Brokers' quotati ns are unchanged viz:	
fer to kilos - fer avrobit	
Vaslied	
100 100	
Ordinary first	R
Good second 3 650 — 3 750 5 300 — 5 500 Ordinary second 3 660 — 3 270 1 500 — 4 800	
nominal nominal	
Stock was this morning estimated to 14 281,000 bags in	
irst and about 20,000 in second hands.	
Vessels loading and to load.	F
New York Ameristr Aufgauce	furr

DESTINATION	1885	r884	1883
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
Boston	_ 3		14 250
New York	548 842	372 608	500 53
Baltimore	116 685	115 999	104 Bro
Hampton Roads f.o	-	24 072	4 000
Richmond		4 683	13.30
harleston	- 0	***	_
Savannah.	16 780	7 91 4	12 46
Mobile		3 500	
New Orleans	113 447	53 184	g1 679
Galveston	37 059	11 500	14 50
Port Eads f o	7 476		-
St. Thomas fo		5 000	_
St. Thomas I d			
Total	880 280	598 460	754 450
EUROPS.		-	
Channel t o	21 637	7 000	0,804
Havre	10 497	1) 277	43 80
Antwerp	10 861	3 740	29 77
North of Enrope & Baltic	81 282	34 863	154 63
England	12 801	27 070	/ 28 51
Bordeaux	1 533	460	6 21
Lisbon t. o	- 333	16 254	55 60
Portugal	1 234	308	1 50
Portigat	94 708	70 817	95 52
Mediterranean	94 700	7	750
Total	252 553	169 807	525 37
Elsewhere			31
Canada	10 540	24 300	21 10
Cape of Good Hope	17 691	15 208	10 /0
River Plate & West Coast	17 091	15 200	10.19
Total	28 23r	39 508	31 69
United States	880 283	598 460	754 45
Europe	252 553	169 807	525 37
Elsewhere	58 531	30 508	31 69
ETSEMHELE		39 300	
Totals	r,161 0641	807 77°	1,311 51

clearances of Coffee from Rio during ten months of crop-years

DBSTINATION	1884 85	1883-84	1882-83
· United States	Bags.	Bags	Bags,
Boston			14 250
New York	1,4fi3 530	r,150,940	1,476 387
Baltimore	458 6961	204 363	357 356
Hampton Roads f o		45 666	1 000
Richmond	-	18 786	34 926
(harleston			_
Sarannah	42 663	34 117	20 220
Mobile	7 000	7 000	9 501
New Orleans	269 299	15t 172	224 298
ialvesion	72 550	49 700	69 435
Pour Eads for	7.470	- 1	-
St Thomas f c	- 1	3 000	_
S. Francisco Cal			1 000
Total	2,321 214	r,609 744	2,211 372
Channel 6 o	21 617	13.750	12 800
Larre	55 767	63 540	82 110
Antmerp	06 114	45 680	118 496
North of Europe & Baltic	339 261	164 017	480 747
England	143 279	101 606	203 502
Bordeaux	17 553	8 248	30 207
Lisbon 1. O	7 290	55 770	110 100
Portugal	1 281	1 034	3 440
Mediterranean	380 468	292 245	412 525
Total	1,065 673	741 034	1,552 936
Canada	_	_	1 849
Cape of Good Hope	68 740	55 903	79 48
River Plate & West Coast	47 510	32 644	37 76
Tutal	116 250	87 757	110 098
United States	2,321 214	1,660 744	2,211 372
Europe	1,065 673	711 034	1,532 935
Elsewhere	116 250	8; 137	119 098
Totals	3-593 137	2,498 51 5	3,88,1 40

Imports.

Imports.

In markets have generally shown a fair amount of business proces are firm. The lower exchange and the possible opean complications have induced free purchases of Flour, his stery firm at an advance, and some importers are ing their specks off the market. Pitch Pine is also yet an and-awne and we hear that two cargoes have been to service within upotations; Kerosene is steady at hangel prices; Lard is finin, but with no arrivals tailors are nonlined; Rice is quinted weak at about our reconstitutes.

our.-Receipts since our last have been : france from United States ! Jewell..... 600 hils.

tles for the same period have been about 15,000 hils and stock in first hands is estimated to be r

33,600 brls American 3,400 ,, Trieste 1,000 ,, New Zealand 38,000 brls.

akers quote :

eipts in April were :

8,210 bds American 550 Trieste 300 River Plate 1,000 Rew Zealand

10,060 bris against 53,605 n in April 1884

against 53605 in in April 1884. PICh Pine — The Mary Femeus from Savannah brings 338,968 feet, which are not yet reported sold. The quotations furnished us are 438000-447000 per dozen, very firm. Receipts in April were 390,888 feet against 1,493,035 feet for the same month hist year.

White Pine.-Receipts since our last respects have

been:

83:719 feet per John Wesly from New York
Sienal do Signal

Of the former 22,000 feet were on order, and the balance of the receipts have been sold at about 125-130 reis per foot We may still quote at these prices and market steady Receipts in April were 547,153 feet, against 656,318 feet in

clearances of Coffee from Rio for four months. | Spruce Pine.-Nothing whatever to report. Swedish Pine,—No arrivals. Receipts in April were to dezens against tul for the same month last year.

Kerosene.-Receipts have been about :

Keroseone—Receipts have been about:

1,750 cases per Signal fron New York

6,000 , John Westy do

1,650 , Jame Addive do

The market is steady at 6\$200 per case for invoices, and bout 6\$500 at retail. Receipts in April were about 17,850 ases, against 6,000 cases for April 1884.

Larch.—There have been no receipts sittee our last report and the market is strong. The sominal quotation for invoices is 450 rish per kilo. and 460 for retail lets. Receipts in April were 1,350 Keg and 20 cases, against 4,050 packages for the ame month last year.

mmemorum nas year.

Brun.—Reccipts 1,982 per bags per Bengala from River late and quotations are unchanged at 2₹000---2₹800 per bag. eccipts in April were 4,499 bags against 9,488 bags for te same month of 1884.

Rosin.—Receipts have been 100 brls. per Signal and 15 bils per John Westy from New York; market unchanged 1 7\$000—10\$000 per brl. as to quality and weight. Receipts 1 April were 475 brls, against 1,995 brls. in April 1884.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 125 cases per Signal and 25 cases per John Wesly both from New York and there is hange to note. Receipts last month 250 cases against 1,200 1 April 1884.

Indian Corn .- Receipts have been:

1380 hags per Strode fron River Plate

839 hags per Strode fron River Plate

839 , Reigala do

Market miter flatter at 3\$600-3\$800 per bag. Receipts in

pluf ivere 380 bags, against 600 bags for the same mouth

185 year.

Hay.—There have been no receipts since our last, and for April the total number of bales, large and small, received was 10,615, against 4,214 bales for April 1884.

Codfish —The "85" from Jersey brings 1,700 tubs to dealers. Receipts in April rere 7,841 tulus and 450 cases, against 11,392 packages for the same month of 1884.

Coul - Receipts have been ;

196 , Sovereign from Mall to dealers and companies. Receiptons, against 52,502 tons in April 1884.

See Aguants 37,502 tims in April 1884.

Cem e111 —No receipts reported since our last, and quotagious are unchanged at 7\$100—7\$500 for English, 6\$500—6\$500 for Fernau and 7\$500—8\$000 for French. Receipts in
April 1884.

April 1884.

Rice.-There have been no receipts since our last report and the market continues flat at about 9\$000 per bag ceipts in April were 17,812 bags.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRII. 25.

Gi. 8500w—Br ship Akthuku: 1693 tong McBiile: 42 ds; coal to Rio Gas Co.

A PRIL 27. Rosanto-Br bk Thrush; 287 tons; O'Brien; 30 ifs; wheat to order.

APRIL 28.

Cambier tua Bairia-Nor bk Relekku: 560 tous: Agenus: 57 ils; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

NEITCASTLE-Ger lig Dr. Lusker; 266 tons; Buschenbenke; 60 ds; coal to G. Joppert & Cu, NEW YORK—Amer ble Signal: 467 tons; Pressey, 85 ils; sun-dries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

CARDIFF 196 BAIRA—Br bk Bileviner 799 tons; Walker; 72 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

New York.--Amer by John Wesley: 435 tuns; Hines, 59 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

London - Br bk Noumanhul; 846 tons; Wiggins, 48 ds; sundries to John Moore & Co.

CARDIFF-Br ship Rock Terrace, 1769 tons; Hitchinson; 47 ds; coal to order. GLASGOW-Br bk Java; 595 tons; Witt; 40 ds; coal to

order.

JERSHY--Br lig "85;" 139 tons: Syvret; 46 ds; codfish to Hime, Zenha & Silveira. New York-Amer by Jane Adeline: 373 tons: Lothrop: 57 ds; sandries to Monteiro, Hime & Co.

MA1° 2.

Leith-Nor bk Mizpah; 405 tons: Olsen; 55 ds; coal to Kahle & Noellner. SUNDERLAND 161 MADRIERA-Br bk Bussorah; 305 tons; Mar-

iin; 72 ds. coal to order NEWFORT-Br bk Sovereign, 524 tons: Cook; 40 ds; coal to order.

Oronto-Port lug Mario; 238 tons, Garcia; 44 de; sundries to José Antonio Gonçalves Santos.

SAPANNAH .-- Amer ling Mary Jenness; 418 tons; Cochran;

Landons-Ger bk Hermann Behvendt, 356 tons, Delwitt; 52 ds, sundries to Waiter, Hime & Co. Carittes-Nor by Mira; 284 time; Corneliusea; 30 de; coal to

MARSHILLES--Fr bk. Rose, 419 tons, Jellow; 70 ds. sundries to Cerf. Dale & Co.

			_			
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STE		L.TEST		THE "STATIST," OF A	TOCKS AND SHARES,
APRIL 23. PORTO ALEGRE—Ger schr Margaretha; 50 tons; Thomsen;	DATE , NAME WHERE FROM	CDNSIGNED TO 186		Loanx, d	overnment Stocks.	
sundries.	22 Biela Br Santos 178	Norton, M'w & C 186 do 187 Royal Mail	865 5	,,	94-96 1879 4½ " 93-95 1883 4½ " Railways.	1.0au 93—95 , x.d. 83½—84½ 82—84
APRIL 24. ()rorto via Lisbon-Port bk Nova Silencia; 345 tons; Fer-	24 Cotopaxi Br Valparaiso* 24 1/5 d 24 Savoie Fr River Plate 50	Wilson Sons & C paid	Alago Lim.	7 per et guarantee 15	4-1634 Paid 20 Imp Biaz. N	atal & Nova Cruz 6½-7½
reira; sundries.	24 Mana Hal Santos 250	Norion, M'iv & C 25 B	Bahia S Franc	ncisco 7 per et. guat	4-22 20 Minas & Rio	lo. scrip 5½ per ct x.d 77—79 Lim. 7 per ct. guar. 21½—22½ deb. 6 per ct. 101—103 & Nova Hamburgo deb 690. 80—84
APRIL 25. New York—Nor bk Familien Minde; 347 tons; Gilliunsen;	26 V. de Bahia Fr Santos 21h	Royal Mail	n do	and issue 6 per ct.	97—99 100 Recife a S. F.	rancisco 7 per ct. guar 92-94
coffee. VALPARAISO—Bi bk Comms; 726 tons; Lestien; ballast	28 Advance Amer New York* 28d 28 Canning Br P. Alegre* 10d 29 Santos Gt Hamburg* 23d	Wilson Sons & C 100 C Norton, M'w & C 20 C E. Johnston & C 100	Camps & Car Condul En, Li du de	Lint, 7 per ct guar	92-94 100 S Paulo & R	stock 5½ per ct
APRIL 26.	29 Valparaiso Br Liverpoot* 21d 29 Galileo Br River Plate 4d	Wilson Sons & C Norton M'w & C A. Leuba & C	D. Three Ch de : 7 Great Mestern	hristina deb. 5½ per cent 7 per et gnar		16 - 16/4
BARBADDES—Br bk Isabel; 356 tons McClure; ballast. Rto Grande do Sut.—Ger schr Fritz; 94 tons; Duis; coal.	May 1 Horrox Blg London* 27d	LN Vincenzi &F	de 6	per ct deb stock	Miscellaneous.	ilo deb. 7 per clx d 107—109
APRIL 27.	3 Gothardo Ital Genoa 23d 3 Tainni Br Lyttleton 21d	Wilson Sons & C	Amaza Stean Englia Bank	n Navigation		Tel Lint deb A 6 per cent. 104-106 do B do 97-99 & Brazil Tel. Lim. 334
S. Francisco-Amer yacht Carmelita; Snow. APRIL 28.	2 Paranagná Gr River Plate* 8d 1	Norton, M'w & C 20 C	Cent. Baz. Su	sugar Factories Pret		8 Brazil Tel. Lim. 334 6 per cent deb. 101—103 24—25 er cent Pref —
PORT EADS f. o Ger bk Sophie Gorbitz; 340 tons; Schep-	DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN ST	TEAMERS, 2 B	Braz teet tra	deb 5 per ct 1	14-14 10 Para do	iro do 2214—2214
mann; coffee. APRIL 29.	DATE NAME WHERE TO	CARGO 7½	West dBraz. T	Tel, Lim. 5	5%-5% to São Paulo d 4%-4% too S. John del i	1415 Rey gold mine
BARBADOBS-Br lug Lydia: 424 tons: Lowery; ballast	April 23 Scotia Ilr St. Thomas	Ballast		GOVERN		DS
Tebasco-Swed bk Excellence Sibbern; 373 tons. Thormann; do.	24 Neva Br Southampton	Sundries Coffee	EN4S ION	CIRCULATION	DENGMINATION	INTEREST NOMINAL VALUE QUOTATION
PERNAMBUCO-Br ling Cacique; 180 tons; Davies; similies. PENEDO-Br ling Flying Scud; 169 tons; Jones; do.	25 Maria Hal Genoa* 25 Sayoie Fr Marseilles*	do do Coffee				6 9, 5),000\$000 1,075\$000
APRIL 30.	2 Mondego Br Santos 27 Argentina Gr Hamburg	Sundries 439	2,158,00 000	0 1,997,200 000 ,,	polices, currency	5 % 1,000 000 86 %
CALCUTTABr ship Arklow; 1497 tons: Brady; ballast. BarnauonsBr bk Fairy Belle: 621 tons: Jean, do.	27 Chatham Br Porto Alegre' 28 Humboldt Br Santos	do 8	8,142,00 000 0,000,00 001	Provincial National I	apolices of Rio de Janeiro loan of 1868, gold	4 °/0 1,000 000 103½ °/1, 500—200 103½ °/1, 1,000 000 1,335\$000
Paranagua'—Nor by Frode; 164 tons; Wilsen: sundries.	29 Kepler Blg Liverpool* 22 La Plata Br River Plate	du 51	51,885,xxx coo	43,319,000 000 National L	oan of 1879, gold	43/20/0 1,000 000 1,190\$000
MA I* 1.	29 Baltimore Gr Santos Valparaiso Br Valparaiso R. S. Francisco	do do			PUBLIC COM	
CAPR HARLY-North Ungdoms Venner; 534 tons; Andersen ballast.	May 2 Skjold Dan Baltimore 2 Horrox Blg River Plate 3 Bengala Ital Trieste	QU .	APITAL NETTER	PAID UP	NAMES	RESERVE FUND QUOTA- TION AM'T PAID
MA Γ 2.	3 Canning Br Porto Alegre	do	000,000\$ 165,00	ann All 2005 All Banco	nanks o do Brazil	7,391,682\$102 236\$000 9\$000 Jan. 1885
Liea do Sale-Port bk Probidade: 448 tons: Arocho: ballast	Colling at intermediate ports	S,00	000,001 40 0 000,001 60,00 ,000,000 50,00	one All Conin	le Hypothecario	2,102,723 702 280 000 10 000 Jan. 1885 1,647,969 524 235 000 10 000 Jan. 1885 £ 170,000 140 000 8 s Nov. 1884
MA I' 3. BaltimoreAmer ing Josephine 568 tons; Perry; coffee.	FUNEIGN SAILING VESSELS IN TRIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 40	THE PORT OF 6,00	000,004 30,00 000,000 5,00	000 5,000 200 All Merca	antil de Santos	825,000 000 209 000 7 000 Jan. 1885 375,000 000 225 000 10 000 Jan. 1883 123,150 957 70 000 6 000 Jan. 1885 £ 225,000 — 17 5 Oct. 1884
Mosset, Bay-Ger bg Gerhard Erdwin; 217 tons; Horstmann; do.	A S MIRIOR	£ t,0	000,000 20,00 000,000 50,00	000 All £ 20 £ 10 New 30,000 200 All Banco	London and Brazilian o do Commercio o de Credito Real do Brazil.	730,000 000 222 000 9 000 Jan. 1885
NEW YORKNot bk Birgitte: 78g tons: Johansen; do Lea de MaioPort by D. Auna, 288 tons: Bittencomit	YAME Z FROM	LONNIGNER 20,00	000,000 100,00 000,000 25,00 500,000 2,50	900 All 200 70 Banco	o de Ciedito Real de S. Panlo o Auxiliar	36,442 po4 55 poo 3 500 Jan. 1885 3,053 598 160 poo 5 poo Jan. 1885
ballast	American Jon Alore 221 Apr. 8 Baltimore, V	8,00	035,750		hé e Campos do debuntmes	108,102 481 95 000 5 000 Jan. 1885 76 9/0 614 % Jan. 1885 698,897 176 250 000 9 800 April 1835
BanbanousPr lug Fa'moulh; 501 tons; Malcolm; do. VictoriaGer schr Adele; 139 tons; Palsen; sundnes.	Ing H G Moseler 446; 9 Brunswick V	W Guimarães & C 20,00 Phinps Bros & C 7,20	100,000 100,00 100,000 30,00 320,000 —	000 23,592 200 All Soroc	abana debentures	- 40 000 6 % Mar. 1885
	lug E S Powell 558 19 New York E bk Signal 467 28 New York E	Phipps Bros & Co 2,00 F. Clemente & Yo 20,00	100,000 100,000 tau,0	000 70,000 200 All Leopo	oldmalo debentmes	107.827 748 130 000 6 500 Jan. 1885 - 166 000 634 % April 1885
VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.	bg John Wesly . 435 29 New York I bg Jane Adeline 373; May 1 New York M lug Mary Jenness 418 2 Savannah.	F Clemente & Co 10,96 Monteiro, H. & Co & 50 W. Gnimarães & C 10,66	500,000 565,000 53.3	325 10,000 200 All S. Pa	do with right to subside shs.	
Adda J. Borner Baltimore Amy Baltimore 15 April Awardin Edwards Cardiff 31 March	sp Malta 1600 Mar.29 Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C 30		nuo: All 200 All União	do subsidiaty shares o Valenciana yana lo debentmes	20 000 80 000 61/2 % Feb. 1884 107,258 166 280 000 12 000 April 1885
Augustin Edwards Cardiff 31 Vlarch America Oporto 8 March Æbius Gloucester 23 March	sp Ismir	Wilson Sons & Co 9: Watson R & Co 1,20	970,000	000 1,350 200 All Oeste	do debentures	202 000 7 % April 1885 8,717 036 180 000 5 000 July 1883 198 000 8 % April 1885 200 000 8 ½ % July 1883 200 000 8 ½ % July 1885 Jan. 1885
Alliança Oporto 29 March Avonnove Cardiff 31 March	sp AnnieGondrey 1135 bk G, B Doane 912 sp C of Yarm'th 2151 to Cardiff	J. F. Alves & Co. 1,00 Norion M'w & Co. 3,80	000,000 10,0 800,000 19.0	000 All 200 200 Santo 000 14,267 200 All S. Iz:	abel do Río Pieto	474 493 145 000 7 000 May 1884
Anna	bk Br. Queen 40t 10 Newcastle. 1	J. F. Alves & Co. 3,10 D. Pedro H. R. R.	100,000 115,5	d	cipe do Grão Pará	9,156 518 228 000 9 000 Jan. 1885 25 000 93 % 636 % Jan. 1885
A riel London A llanzvilde New York	bk Maggie Muore 806 12 Cardiff V	Wilson Sons & Co 6,00 Rio Gas Co 6 3	000,000 ja.a 381,600 , 3,8	316 — 6 100 All Carat 316 — 6 100 All d All Carat	do debentures ngola	14.642 300 135 000 7 0 May 1884 - 32 000 May 1884 Jan. 1885
Bristol	bk Arlington 819 14 Liverpoor 15 Rosatio 1061 10 Cardiff 1	J. de Sonza & C 1-59 Wilson Sons & Co 1-2	500,000 7.5 210,000 6,0	,500 7,000 200 Pirali ,000 1,926 200 All Juiz	de Fóra a Piándo debentures	32 000 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
Catharina Describe 18 March	bk Milo 692 to Letti	Mess. Maritimes 45	350,000 2,0 370,000 -	000 All 200 All Ram	do debentires	
C. S. Baylis Brunswick Caleb Liverpool Christina Liverpool	bk Br Princess 1315 bg Robt & Mary 290 Glasgow sn Atalanta 1693 25 Glasgow	Wilson Sons & C 3: Royal Mail Kahle & Noellner 4,00 Rin Gas Co. 10,00	000,000 \$0,0	All Indi	hustováo	147,350 793 285 000 15 000 lan. 1885 138 500 3 500 April 1885 33,014 380 130 000 4 000 Feb. 1885
Cambusdeou	bk Thrush 287 27 Rosano C	Wilson Sons & Co 1,20	305,000	200 -	Ando	61,926 797 120 000 6 000 July 1884
Emilie Liverpool ri March	bk Java 590 Glasgow	Founder 7,00	200,000 6,0 000,000 10,0 100,000 17,0			167,157 870,238 000 8 000 Jan. 1885
Frauk Stafford Cardiff 23 March Fidelio Lavetpool	bk Bussorah 395 2 Sunderland bk Sovereign 524 2 Newport	E W. May 8	168,000 ~ 852,000 -	and All con AlliNith	do debentares	455 coo 6 % Jan. 1885
Glad Tidings Bahimore G. 41. Stanzoood. Rosario	bk Her. Herlofsen 776 Apr 1 Lisbon			200 ID Page	do debentures NAVIGATION COMPANIES uleira de Navegação	1.171.5.8 616 205 000 6 000 Apr. 1885
Grane London Hans Thus Belfast 4 April	Morwegann bk Her, Herloßen 776 vpr 1 Lisbon 6 Cardiff bk B. C. Boysen 910 9 Newcastle sp Prof Mohn 956 Cardiff 1	J. C. Pacheco & C. Royal Mail Messageries Mar. 677 Po order	300,000 1,0	,000 2,300 200 All Paul ,000 10,479 (15 All Ama	hsta do debentures zzon Steam Navigationional de Navegaçãodo and series	1,17,5,5,8 610 295 000 7 000 Jan. 1885 49,715 960 120 000 7 000 Jan. 1885 208 000 8½ % 0 Jan. 1885 65,775 110 000 12 \$\text{N1}\$ July 1884 288,827 545 230 000 6 000 May 1885
Hauts Co Brunswick 12 March Huntress Richmond 31 Jan Westerwick	bk Helene 266 12 V Nova	l'o order Laureys & Co.	000,003 20,0	,000 1,853 200 All Naci		128,837 545 230 600 000 Feb. 1885
Hausa Westerwick Halton Hall Cardiff Helene New York	bk Alvega 662 15 Cardiff	E Schouw & Co Wilson Sons & C	600,000 8,0	,000 All 200 All Espii	rito-Santo a Caravellas INSURANCE	5,538 734 190 000 8 000 Jan. 1885 213,166 510 205 000 10 000 Jan. 1885
Hinrick Hamburg Hero Liverpool March	bk Gemma 429	Watson, R. & C 3,00	500,000 2,5	1000 All 1,000 250 Arge 1500 All 1,000 100 Gara 1000 10,000 200 20 Nov	on Finamense	30,000 and 50 ond 32 ond 31. 1885 57,944 495 27 ond 20,000 ond 15 ond 31. 1885 200,000 ond 15 ond 32 ond 31. 1885 200,000 ond 15 ond 32 ond 31. 1884 201,000 and 150 ond 32 ond 31. 1884 31,272 95 26 ond 7½ % 31. 1885
Hercules	bk Ganymede 411 20 Cardiff bk Diana 409 20 Leith	Kahle & Noellner + 1,00 Wilson Sons & C + 8,00	000,000 8,0	,000 4,000 1,000 100 line	fiança gridade idente	200,000 000 55 000 3 000 Jan. 1885 203,803 100 155 000 7 500 July 1884 164,000 000 35 000 2 000 Jan. 1885
7 W Parker Richmond	bk Mizpah 405 May 2 Leith bg Mira 284 3 Cardiff	To order [,o:	000,000 20,0	,000 10,000 200 20 Allia	WARKETS	31,272 945 26 000 7½ % Jan. 1885
Lusitania Oporto Lessa London Wargen Rosario	sch Speculant 99 Mar.27 Itajahy lng Allemania 209 Apr 10 Hamburg bk Gerd Heye 800 12 Cardiff	Questoz, M. & C H. Stoliz & Co		,500 All / 20 All Rio	de Janeiro	265 000 10 10 Nov. 1884
Matini A Cardiff 4 April Maggie O'Brieu Newcastle Maggie O'Brieu Cardiff 30 March	bk Rose 309 13 Liverpool	John Moore & Co	75,000 71	7,500 All & 10 All Agri	theroy	9,715 637
Magnolia	bk Planteur 320 19 Newcastle.	Kahle & Noellner G. Joppert & Co. Walter, H. & Co	300,000 50,000 328,400	0,000 18,000 200 All Doc	do debenturesdo debenturesdo debentures	125 000 3 000 April 1885 192 000 6 % Jan. 1885
Nymphen. Hamburg 25 March Ole Smith Plongh. Newcastle 27 March Ornate. Hamburg 11 March	Swedish	113	210,000 7		zil Industrialdo debenturesruagens Flummense	210 000 8 % Jan. 1885
Peru Marseilles 4 April	bk Mentor 302 12 Gothenb'g	To order 3,0	000,000 5,	2,500 7,500 200 100 Com 5,000 All 500 All Ass	nmercio e Lavoura	180 000 8 0 Jan. 1884
Robert Kerr Cardiff Romance Brunswick 6 March		J. Moore & Co 1,0	400,000 8,	0.000 5,000 100 All Peti 8,000 4,400 50 All Indi	ust. Flum. (kiosques)	. 154,043 770 120 000 7 000 Jan. 1885
Ross Liverpool 8 April		Queiroz, M. & Co	700,000 8,	8,500 3,500 200 All Eng	do debeninesdo de Aracaiy	210 000 \$-500 May 1885
Sarah Doe New York Sayanda Cardiff	bk Trait d'Union 355 Apr. 20 I do Sal	V M. Leone & C 2	79,000		do debenturesdo Pinacicaba debenturesdo Porto Feliz do	80% Jan. 1885 89 % 8½% Jan. 1885
Susanne Hamburg Shelland New York 14 March Siriun Mar Cardiff 26 March			500,000 2, 800,000 4,	2,500 All 200 Ali 0	du Lorena	: = 200 000! = =
Sortest Cardiff That N Hart Cardiff	sp Cons, Fontes 1482 Mar. 29 I. do Sal. bk Zulmira 446 Apr. 25 I. Boa Vista	A. M. Norton	100,000 5 100,000 10	100 All Ser	do debenture	99,604 330 200 000 6 500 April 1885
Vendone Liverpool 25 data	bk Rata Norton 997 Aug. 8 I. de Maio. bk Rata Norton 822 Nov 25 Brunswick bk Arcelina 546 Apr 12 Oporto	A M. Norton J. A. G. Santos	,500,000 7 198,300	All 200 All Fer	do debentures	180 000 8 % Apr. 1885
W. H. Dielz	lug Mario 238 May 2 Oporto	J. A. G. Santos 1,4	200,000	6,000 All 200 All An 2,000 All 100 All S.	João Nepomuceno Gold	

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To Europe:

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Under contracts with the British and Buzilian Governments for corrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1885

Date Steamer Destination Southampton and Antwerp, selling at Bahia, Maceió, Pernambuc, Lishor and Vigo May 9 Trent.... 15 Mondego Sonthampton and Antwerp, Nortern ports. , 17 Tamar. .. Montevideo and Bucnes Ayre

This Company's steamers leave Southampton the 1st, oth and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de meiro on the 26th, 35th and 16th. The latter two proceed to be River Plate the former going on to Santos only, where she loads for New York.

The homeward bound steamers continue to leave 180 on the gibt and salt of every month.

The steamer to New York will call at Barbadoes and St. Thomas, thus connecting with the Weet India line of the same company. Through tickets will be issued to any of the West India ports.

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NITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP Co. /

I'he fine packet

ADVANCE.

will sail on 6th May for NEW YORK

Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranham. [entering the two last named ports]

Para and St. Thomas

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W. C. Peck.

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 Capital
 £
 r,000,000

 Ditto, paid sp
 £
 500,000

 Reserve Fined
 £
 170,000

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 Capital
 \$\mathcal{L}\$ 1,000,000

 Capital paid up
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